

**AP US Government & Politics**

-Mock AP-

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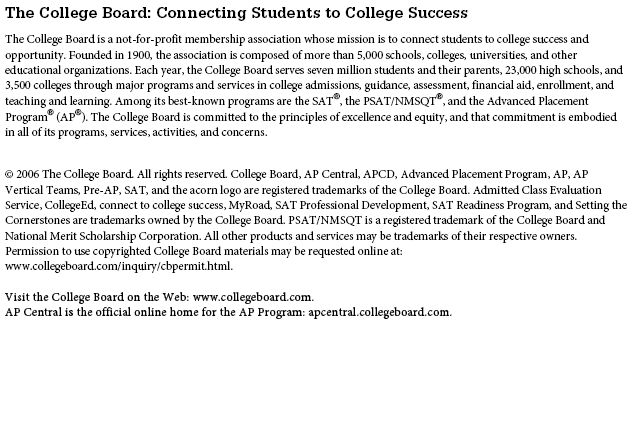
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**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

Section I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then place the letter of your choice in corresponding box on the answer sheet.

1. Formal authority refers to a right to exercise power that is derived from a
2. Official ceremony
3. Majority vote
4. Consensus
5. Popular consensus
6. Government office
7. A political \_\_\_\_\_ deals with what a government should do, while a political \_\_\_\_\_ deals with how government should operate.
8. Constitution, administration
9. Administration, constitution
10. Culture, ideology
11. Ideology, culture
12. Culture, administration
13. Political activism is correlated most closely with
14. Political conservatism
15. Libertarian politics
16. Gender
17. Class differentiation
18. Ideological consistency
19. The mugwumps were
20. political branch of the American Legion
21. a faction of the Republican party
22. the forerunners of the Ku Klux Klan
23. an activist Indian tribe
24. Louisiana tobacco farmers who held land near the coast
25. All of the following are examples of majoritarian politics in foreign policy except...
    1. a nuclear test ban treaty
    2. a quota system on Japanese steel imports
    3. military alliances in western Europe
    4. a strategic arms limitation treaty agreement
    5. A,B, and C
26. Popular election of U.S Senators was required by the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment
27. fifteenth
28. thirteenth
29. seventeenth
30. twenty-second
31. twentieth
32. A judicial activist is a judge who holds
33. that courts should make as well as interpret law.
34. a liberal ideology.
35. that courts should make but not interpret law.
36. a conservative ideology.
37. that courts merely apply the law and enforce norms.
38. The Federalist papers contain the results of studies of various forms of government assembled by
39. Benjamin Franklin
40. Thomas Jefferson
41. John Adams
42. George Washington
43. James Madison
44. All of the following are basic elements of the U.S. political culture except
45. Liberty
46. Democracy
47. Individualism
48. Civic duty
49. Economic equality
50. Economic issues are most likely to be placed on the public agenda by
51. Political elites
52. Public opinion
53. Economic analysts
54. Regulatory commissions
55. Economic theorists
56. Split ticket voting became less common around the turn of the century when the Progressives instituted the “\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballot.”
57. Office
58. Column
59. Markup
60. Descriptive
61. Institutional
62. Which of the following statements about the president’s power in foreign affairs is true?
    1. it is greater than that of leaders of other nations
    2. it has rarely cause great controversy or political debate
    3. it is probably less than the framers intended
    4. it is strictly limited by the federal court system
    5. it is greater than his or her power over domestic affairs
63. Which committee in Congress in made up of representatives and senators appointed to resolve differences in the Senate and House versions of the legislation before final passage
64. conference committee
65. standing committee
66. select committee
67. filibuster committee
68. a and c
69. In McCulloh v. Maryland the Supreme Court held that
70. state militia were subservient to the federal armed services
71. the judicial branch has the power to determine the legitimate governing power in the states
72. state could tax a federal bank
73. the federal government could pass any laws necessary and proper to the attainment of constitutional ends
74. the federal government had the power to regulate commerce that occurred among states
75. People who run for office are trying to achieve what kind of authority?
76. Respected
77. Lasting
78. Formal
79. Ultimate
80. Informal
81. Internal efficacy refers to
82. One’s feelings about domestic politics
83. One’s ability to make a difference in the political world
84. The government’s ability to implement the will of the people
85. The responsiveness of government to public needs
86. One’s ability to understand and take part in politics
87. Political participation encompasses all of the following activities except
88. Voting
89. Paying your taxes
90. Writing your congressional representative
91. Signing a petition
92. Discussing politics
93. Party activists are not likely to
94. take issues seriously
95. resemble the average citizen
96. vote with any degree of consistency
97. work very hard
98. support candidates with strong ideological appeal
99. Presidents have asserted the right to send troops abroad on their own authority in more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ instances.
100. 13
101. 20
102. 35
103. 45
104. 125
105. A basic difference between a parliament such as Great Britain's and the U.S congress is that
106. members of Congress are more likely to vote the party line.
107. the principal role of Congress is to debate national issues.
108. members of Parliament have more power and higher pay.
109. party members in a parliament vote together on most issues.
110. party members in Congress are more restrained by the leadership.
111. During the period from the end of the civil war to the beginning of the new deal, the dominant issue the Supreme court faced was
112. slavery
113. freedom of press
114. government regulation of the economy
115. states' rights versus federal supremacy
116. government regulation of interstate commerce
117. The primary source of legitimate political authority in the United States is the
118. Bill of Rights
119. Will of the people
120. U.S. Constitution
121. Concept of civil liberty
122. Notion of civil rights
123. One factor helping to break the deadlock that developed in the civil rights movement during the early 1960s was the
124. Assassination of President Kennedy
125. Supreme Court’s ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
126. Centralization of power in the House and Senate
127. Civil unrest that shook several northern cities
128. The election of Republican presidents
129. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment gave voters in the District of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections.
130. Fifteenth
131. Twentieth
132. Twenty-second
133. Twenty-third
134. Twenty-sixth
135. To obtain power within a political party, an individual must usually
136. move toward the center
137. move away from the center
138. remain above political conflict
139. avoid publicity
140. reflect the views of the average voter
141. When either interest group or client politics is involved in issues of foreign policy , a much larger role is played by....
     1. the president
     2. congress
     3. the state department
     4. public opinion
     5. influential members of the house of representatives
142. One important effect of bicameralism is that it
143. ensures a separation of federal powers
144. creates an environment which resists unnecessary investigations
145. ensures the dominance of congress over the executive and judicial branches of government
146. makes congress subject to the powers of the supreme court
147. balances large and small states
148. There are only 94 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the federal judiciary
149. supreme courts
150. district courts
151. legislative courts
152. court of appeal
153. constitutional courts
154. A city council representative faces an important vote on how much, if any, money to spend on a new school. The representative relies on a poll of her constituents to make a decision. This is in keeping with the form of politics known as
155. Participatory politics
156. Majoritarian politics
157. Pluralist politics
158. Elitist politics
159. Reciprocal politics
160. Conflicts in civil liberties often arise because
161. Majoritarian politics is ineffective in resolving crises
162. The U.S. Constitution is vague on issues of individual rights
163. The Bill of Rights lists several competing rights
164. Policy entrepreneurs rarely operate in the civil rights area
165. The supreme court has refused to play a leading role in the interpretation of the First Amendment
166. To be effective, purposive membership organizations count on
167. Keeping issues out of the spotlight
168. Keeping issues in the spotlight
169. Major foundation funding
170. Favorable treatment by the courts
171. Litigation which receives little public attention
172. Among the major changes in elections in campaigns are all of the following except
173. money matters more than ever
174. parties are less important
175. fund raising is a non-stop activity
176. media are more important
177. debates are more important
178. The disengagement view of foreign policy emerged at what time in this century?
179. during WW 1
180. in the aftermath of WW 2
181. during the korean war
182. in the aftermath of the Vietnam war
183. just before the end of the Reagan administration
184. Under the original U.S constitution, members of the House were selected by
185. the president
186. state legislatures
187. direct elections
188. regional coalitions
189. primary runoffs
190. Which courts are mandated by the U.S constitution
191. legislative courts
192. both constitutional and legislative courts
193. the supreme court only
194. the supreme and appellate court
195. the Supreme, appellate, and district courts
196. A federal system of government would probably appeal most to an interest group with
197. Most of its support concentrated in one region
198. Majority support throughout the country
199. Minority support throughout the country
200. No support anywhere to speak of
201. Support in the Senate, but not the House
202. The Supreme Court decision that held constitutional the doctrine of separate but equal was
203. Sipuel v. Board of Regents
204. Sweat v. Painter
205. Brown v. Board of Education
206. Millikin v. Bradley
207. Plessy v. Ferguson
208. At some time in your life, you have probably joined a group largely for companionship and pleasure. Such a group was satisfying your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs.
209. Material
210. Purposive
211. Party
212. Solitary
213. Concurrent
214. A major difference between presidential and congressional campaigns is that
215. more people vote in congressional elections
216. presidential races are generally less competitive
217. presidential candidates can more credibly take credit for improvements in a district
218. presidential incumbents can better provide services for their constituents
219. congressional incumbents can more easily duck responsibility
220. The definition of bureaucracy includes all of the following notions except
221. large organization
222. authority divided among several managers
223. complexity of structure
224. appointed officials
225. an issue network
226. At any time what determines the legitimacy of governments actions
227. the U.S constitution
228. the president
229. the bureaucracy
230. the legislative branch
231. certain, shared beliefs
232. Democrats tend to be more worried than republicans about
233. inflation
234. unemployment
235. international politics
236. recessions
237. business investment
238. The pluralist view of political reality emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of political resources.
239. Coordination
240. Duplication
241. Irrelevance
242. Decentralization
243. Reciprocity
244. Senator Joseph McCarthy became a powerful policy entrepreneur by claiming that
245. The Japanese posed a West Coast security threat
246. Hippies were undermining Christianity
247. Communists had infiltrated the government
248. Homosexuals were transmitting AIDS to heterosexuals
249. Secular humanists were indoctrinating educators residents]
250. Newsweek runs a feature article on education in the United States that calls for sweeping changes in government policy on education. In this role Newsweek is acting as
251. Gatekeeper
252. Scorekeeper
253. Watchdog
254. Investigator
255. C and D
256. The states did little about malapportionment and gerrymandering until ordered to do so by
257. the president
258. congress
259. the Supreme Court.
260. political party leaders
261. the Justice Department
262. An important effect of WW2 on the federal government was to
263. bring an end to laissez-faire government
264. greatly increase government. Revenues from taxation
265. strip various regulatory agencies of their policy-making functions
266. introduce the concept of pay-as-you-go government.
267. streamline decision making but restrict the scope of the government's activity
268. A situation once thought normal but now viewed as intolerable, despite improving conditions, is called
269. incongruity
270. frustration
271. reciprocity
272. relative deprivation
273. optimism
274. Lower taxes, less debt and spending on new government programs produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politics
275. client
276. majoritarian
277. interest group
278. entrepreneurial
279. a and b
     1. The McCulloch v. Maryland decision established
280. Judicial review by the Supreme Court
281. State sovereignty in interstate commerce
282. National government supremacy over the states
283. The legality of the slave trade
284. All of these
     1. Slander differs from libel in referring to
285. Oral statements
286. Written statements
287. Public officials
288. Private individuals
289. Administrative hierarchies
     1. The national media often play the role of watchdog. This means that they can
290. Influence public opinion on most issues
291. Influence what subjects become national political issues
292. Prevent certain politicians from winning office by not covering their campaigns
293. Expose scandals and investigate personalities
294. All of these
     1. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary, voters must declare themselves registered members of a party in advance.
295. Open
296. Closed
297. Blanket
298. Run-off
299. Free love
     1. The concern about the presidency that was most vigorously debated by the framers was over the president's.....
300. Use of bribery or force to ensure reelection
301. powers as commander-in-chief of the state militia
302. power over foreign affairs
303. dominance of the courts
304. powers to pardon
     1. The courts can play an important role in policy making because
305. courts have the power to set new standards for public and private institutions.
306. courts are less impartial and more activist than other policy-making institutions.
307. judges are especially well educated and their power is loosely defined.
308. courts are more impartial and less activist than other policy-making institutions.
309. judges are compelled by oath to remain impartial and free from partisan bias.
     1. A key element of the Supply-side Theory of the economy is the
310. ruled for careful control of the money supply
311. importance of incentives
312. need for a balanced budget
313. importance of regulations
314. need for close attention to trade imbalances
     1. The reconciliation of the interests of the large and small states at the Constitutional Convention is referred to as the
315. Virginia Plan
316. Great Compromise
317. Forty-four Forty Agreement
318. New Jersey Plan
319. Franklin Amendment
     1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution appeared to guarantee equal rights for blacks.
320. First
321. Fifteenth
322. Twenty-first
323. Twenty-fifth
324. Twenty-sixth
     1. The most powerful determinant of political participation, other than education and information, is
325. Race
326. Gender
327. Employment
328. Region
329. Age
     1. One advantage of the merit system to presidents is that it
330. protects them from patronage demands.
331. grants them the power of appointment.
332. insulates them from control by the office of personal management
333. excludes employees in the excepted service
334. exempts them from the bureaucratic procedures which are not outlined in Article II
     1. Compared to mass attitudes elite attitudes to the political agenda tend to be
335. less ideological
336. more volatile
337. less significant
338. more consistent
339. less partisan
     1. Federalism involves two levels of government, both of which are
340. Dependent
341. Democratic
342. Representative
343. Bicameral
344. Sovereign
     1. A key to the passage of major civil rights laws was the breaking of the Senate filibuster with
345. A cloture motion
346. Round-the-clock sessions
347. A quorum call
348. A substitute motion
349. Point of personal privilege
     1. The term yellow journalism was coined to describe media sensationalism in what era?
350. The early days of the republic
351. The time of the Civil War
352. The turn of the century
353. Post-World War II
354. The great depression
     1. Under the original provision of the U.S Constitution, the states were to choose presidential electors....
355. however they wished
356. by popular vote
357. by vote of the legislature
358. by appointment of the governor
359. by rules designated in the courts
     1. The media plays a major role in the creation of public policy by
360. choosing government activists as reporters
361. choosing government activists as editors
362. leading by example
363. choosing which of thousands of proposals to cover
364. creating new programs
     1. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could
365. Run the Post Office
366. Levy taxes
367. Regulate commerce
368. Establish a national judicial system
369. None of these
     1. Which of the following statements about elections thrown into the House of Representatives is incorrect....
370. The House chooses from among

the top two candidates.

1. Each state casts one vote
2. a state's vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority

of the state's house delegation

1. if there is a tie within the state that

states vote is not counted

1. this process is only used when no candidate receives a majority of the votes of the electoral college.
2. An example of pork-barrel politics is when Congress
3. chooses committee chairmanships on the basis of seniority.
4. enacts election laws that favor incumbents.
5. passes laws that distribute benefits and costs to the great majority of the people.
6. enacts a program that benefits a single member's district.
7. enacts a program that benefits a group of Senators but not the entire Senate.
8. By ruling that the government cannot require local police to conduct background checks on all gun purchases, it held that to do so would be a violation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
9. Fifth
10. Sixth
11. Tenth
12. Fourteenth
13. None of these
14. Which of the following statements about the firing of a bureaucrat is incorrect?
15. the employee must be given a written notice
16. the notice must be provided at least 30 days in advance
17. the notice does not have to contain a statement of reasons or specific examples of unacceptable performance.
18. the employee can appeal any adverse action
19. the merit systems protection board must grant the employee a hearing.
20. The Social Security Act gave rise to the
21. Economic Opportunity Act.
22. guaranteed annual income.
23. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.
24. Family Assistance Program.
25. Fair Share Program.
26. Jefferson’s phrase, “the pursuit of happiness,” stated in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, was more specifically interpreted by the colonists to mean the right to
27. Self-employment
28. Political liberty
29. Taxation only with representation
30. Property
31. Assemble
32. When no candidate receives a majority of votes in the electoral college, the house of representatives decides who will win a presidential election. This circumstance
33. has never occurred
34. has only occurred twice
35. occurs once every 28 to 36 years
36. has occurred four times in this century
37. occurs frequently when the country is at war
38. Means tests are associated with the following type of welfare programs
39. client-based
40. concurrency-based
41. minoritarian-based
42. neo-institutional politics
43. majoritarian-based
44. Most forms of economic activity are now included under
45. First amendment freedoms
46. Interstate commerce
47. The doctrine of implied powers
48. The reserved powers of the states
49. Compact theory
    * 1. Today’s bureaucracy is largely a product of which two events?
50. the Korean war and the war in Vietnam
51. the depression of the 1930's and the war in Vietnam
52. World war 1 and World war 2
53. the Depression of the 1930's and World War 2
54. World War 1 and the Korean war
55. The U.S Supreme Court has ruled school voucher programs
56. constitutional if created by the senate
57. constitutional if transportation is exempted
58. constitutional if no public tax payer money is involved
59. constitutional if they provide true private choice
60. unconstitutional
61. Presidents have been limited to 2 terms by the
62. twentieth amendment
63. twenty-second amendment
64. thirteenth amendment
65. fourteenth amendment
66. twenty-fourth amendment
67. The debate over the Social security Act of 1935 focused on
68. its legitimacy
69. who would pay
70. its costs
71. who would benefit
72. the technicalities of day to day management

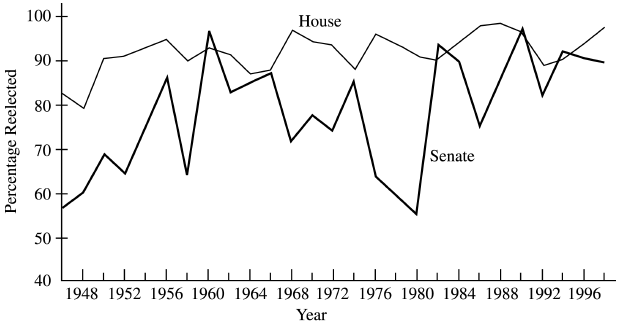
END OF SECTION IUNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section II

Time – 1 hour and 40 minutes

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. Summarize the views of federalism held by Hamilton and Jefferson. Which view appears to have won out?



1. The graph above shows reelection rates for incumbents in the House and Senate. From this information and your knowledge of United States politics, perform the following tasks:
2. Identify two patterns displayed in the graph.
3. Identify two factors that contribute to incumbency advantage and explain how each factor contributes to incumbency advantage.
4. Discuss one consequence of incumbency advantage for the US political process.
5. Compare and contrast presidents and prime ministers.
6. Discuss some ways that religion has played an important role in American political culture and continued to do so to this day.

END OF EXAMINATION